

F-1-29
Buckeystown
Buckeystown
Private

C. 1780

Buckeystown, a small town of approximately one hundred stone, brick and frame buildings, is situated in a valley on either side of Rocky Fountain Road, a tributary of the Monocacy River. The oldest structures in the town are clustered around the main intersection of Manor Woods Road, which connected Michael's Mill located along the river just east of town with the estate of Charles Carroll of Carrollton Manor to the west.

Buckeystown, although now a residential community, was dominated by industrial activity for much of its early history. A tannery, cannery, creamery, icehouse, and blacksmith shop once prospered in town in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The most important years in the growth of Buckeystown were between 1870 and 1910 when the crossroads were a bustle of commercial activity, and the Queen Anne and Carpenter Gothic style Victorian homes were being built by the prosperous merchants of the town. A small black settlement which included a church and school was located on the east side of town and was occupied by servants of the wealthy families in town, cannery and brickyard workers.

Today there is evidence of the pride the present owners have in their town, by the well cared for homes and lawns throughout the village.

F-1-29

United States Department of the Interior
 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
 Inventory—Nomination Form**

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See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
 Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and or common Buckeystown Historic District

2. Location

street & number Maryland Route 85 at Manor Woods Road N.A. not for publication

city, town Buckeystown N.A. vicinity of congressional district Sixth

state Maryland code 24 county Frederick code 021

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N.A.	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple private (more than 50 owners)

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse

street & number Court Street

city, town Frederick state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
 Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1979-1980 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

7. Description

F-1-30 29

Condition

_____ excellent _____ deteriorated
_____ good _____ ruins
_____ fair _____ unexposed

Check one

_____ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
_____ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Buckeystown Historic District consists of most of the unincorporated cross-roads village of Buckeystown which is located in southern Frederick County about four miles south of the City of Frederick. The district includes approximately 75 buildings of which the majority are houses dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The houses are primarily of brick or frame construction and public and commercial buildings of brick or stone. Specifically, the influences of Queen Anne and Victorian styles predominate. The buildings are arranged along a gently winding and undulating road with most structures sitting near the roadway and surrounded by large deciduous trees. The residential structures of three adjoining farms are included as a historical and architectural continuum of the village. Non-contributing structures are two twentieth century masonry gas stations, one of which now serves as a fire station.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Buckeystown is situated in the valley of the Rocky Mountain Run, a tributary of the Monocacy River, in southern Frederick County, Maryland, four miles south of the City of Frederick. Surrounded by prosperous farms, its relative density, stylistic variety, and residential character present a vivid contrast to its rural context. Houses and commercial buildings are arrayed along two major streets, forming a cross-roads at the center of town, Maryland Routes 85 and 80 (Manor Woods Road).

The substantial frame Queen Anne and Victorian houses provide the town with its predominant visual image, that of a prosperous late 19th century residential settlement. Sited upon large lots on the gently rolling land to the north and south of the stream bed, the characteristic irregular massing and carpentered details of these houses evoke the most active period of Buckeystown's growth. The collection of cupolas, shingles, elaborate entrances, carriage houses, dormers and wood or iron picket fences provide a depth of texture. Churches, earlier (Federal period) houses, and commercial buildings contribute to the variety of the town.

The collection of late 19th century houses includes several outstanding examples of their kind. The frame John Baker house (#35) of 1896 has wide porches and a corner turret of three stories with a bell-cast roof; the entrance is recessed behind an elliptical-arched opening with a stylized "arcade" on a podium. The Kerwin Semon house of about 1895 (#45) is more diminutive, and imposes a gothic character on a common Maryland rural house-type: a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed house with central gable dormer containing a round or pointed arch window. To this has been added a polygonal turret and a porch with elaborate brackets and a modillion cornice with three rows of dentils. The same general form is found in the Daniel Baker, Jr., house (#20) of 1899, with less intricate modifications, and is expanded upon in the Keller house (#32) 1895, the William Botelers house (#30) 1908, the Charles Ruseman house (#34) 1895, and (in brick, this time), the Emily Driscoll house (#27) 1900. A variety of sidings, porches, bargeboards, windows, and cornices distinguish these houses from one another, while they share a common ancestry.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

At the crossroads are the town's oldest buildings, including two brick commercial structures which distinguish the center of town. McKinna's store (#41) of 1890 was once a three-story structure, altered after a fire. A patterned slate-shingle roof, a second story with a row of five round-arched windows with six-pane upper sash, a deep first story roof overhang on brackets, and plate glass shop-windows with multiple paned transoms are the salient characteristics of this structure. The William Baker Office (#15) 1896, is a one-story structure with a hipped roof and a central chimney with arched panels. Its windows are 1/1 with transoms, set in segmental-arched openings, paired on the main facade. Two gable dormers are set into the forward corners of the roof, eyelid dormers on the side slopes, and a larger gable dormer at the rear. Also located at the crossroads is Delashmutt's Store (#16). This one-story structure with hipped roof was converted from an 1815 structure into a gas station in the 1930s.

Near the center of town is another older structure, the Sarah Duvall house (#17), of about 1815. It is a stone Federal-style house of three bays and two stories on the facade, with end chimneys and a rear ell. The Philip Sinstock house (#9) of 1785 is another Federal house, this time in brick. It is five bays wide and two stories high with a gable roof, end chimneys, and 9/9 windows under flat arches. The house has a very fine transom-and-sidelight entrance. Nearby is the tavern of John Buckey, for whom the town was named (#13, circa 1780): a two-story, four bay stone house with Victorian porch.

Worker housing is located east of town along Buckingham Lane and Michael's Mill Road (Old Route 80). This worker housing primarily accommodated the Thomas Brickyard and Buckeystown Cannery workers as well as domestics. The settlement along Michael's Mill Road is and always has been predominantly black and includes the R. S. Weedon House, a one and one-half story log residence covered with German siding, built by 1858; the W. C. Mead House, a two and one-half story frame house with one story log addition is located on the Bond Map of 1858 and was the home of a local physician, Dr. Walter Mead; the Buckeystown Methodist Church, a one story frame Carpenter Gothic building with two story belfry decorated by fishscale shingling railing and finial; the church parsonage, a two and one-half story frame Carpenter Gothic house with scroll and spindle front porch, and the Nina Brown House built between 1900-1910 by John Brown, husband of the current resident who worked for many families in town as a domestic.

The worker housing along Buckingham Lane consists of three main styles. Two story front gable Carpenter Gothic residences built by Newton Schaefer, a local carpenter, between 1900-1910 are located along the southeast side of the lane. Located on the north side of the lane are more substantial two story brick flank gable roof residences built by Nelson Ponton, a local plasterer, from local Buckeystown brick. The remainder of the buildings are simple two story flank gable frame residences two bays wide which have been covered by asbestos or aluminum siding.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The principal residential structures of three adjoining farms are included as a historical and architectural continuum of the village. The houses, number 1, 26, and 53 in the catalogue, are set back from the road further than most of the buildings in the district but not as far back as commonly found in farm complexes. Although the set-back is deeper, the buildings and their setting have the physical feeling of being a part of the village because of the architectural character and the landscaping are similar to those of the main section of the village.

Non-residential architecture also includes the remains of the Thomas brickyards (#43), 1905. The complex, one of the major industries of the town supplying brick to much of Frederick County, is located on the east side of Route 85, just north of the stream. Several small frame residences located on Buckingham Lane were built as workers' houses for the brickyards. Ruins of a cannery, another significant industry, can still be seen west on Manor Woods Road.

A catalogue of the most significant structures in Buckeystown is as follows:

1. Augustus Nicodemus house - Two-story, whitewashed brick; five bays wide, vernacular nineteenth century; small bank barn.
2. Robert Grady house - Two-story, frame with center gable; fishscale shingling.
3. Charles Harris house - Twentieth century one-story brick; bungalow style.
4. Buckeystown School - Built 1868 - One-story, common bond brick, tower removed, converted into apartments in late 1950s.
5. Cloyd Fox house - One-story, frame; twentieth century.
6. W. Leroy Poole house - Twentieth century, two-story, frame covered with false brick asbestos siding, mansard roof.
7. Mehrl Adams house - Nineteenth century vernacular, two-story, frame with aluminum siding; bay window; south end with fishscale shinglework.
8. Cyrus Poole house - Built 1859, two-story, stuccoed, large pedimented entrance porch with decorative railing, bargeboard and finial, Palladian-style windows, central gable.
- Philip Sinstock house - Circa 1785, two-story, Federal style, five bays wide, Flemish and common bond; stepped brick cornice; one-story brick outbuildings to the north side.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

10. John T. McGuffin house - Two-story, frame covered with aluminum siding; center gable, patterned slate roof; late nineteenth century.
11. Louis H. Remsberg house - Two-story brick with new white brick veneer; nineteenth century.
12. John Delashmutt house - Two-story common bond brick with turret, detailed cornice; patterned slate roof; circa 1900.
13. John Buckey Tavern - Circa 1780, two-story random stone, four bays wide; stone flat arches, one-story columned Victorian porch.
14. Charles Harris house and garage - Two-story frame covered with asbestos shingles; decorative center gable, patterned slate roof; decorative frame porch. One-story cinder block garage.
15. Willaim Baker office - Built 1896, one-story brick, Queen Anne, eyelid windows; corbelled chimney; arched windows; decorative porch removed.
16. Delashmutt's Store - Circa 1815, one-story coursed random stone with tin roof, converted to a gas station with overhanging porch in 1930s.
17. Sara Duvall's house - Circa 1815, two-story Federal style, coursed random stone, ell-shaped.
18. William Thomas house - Built 1907, two-story brick; eyelid window; decorative paneled stairway in interior center hall; marble fireplaces.
19. Charles F. Thomas house - Built 1855 Federal style, five bays wide with decorative wood lintels; columned frame porch with dropped brackets.
20. Daniel Baker, Jr., house - Built 1899, two-story frame Carpenter Gothic residence, central gable, patterned slate roof; one-story addition on the north side.
21. Paul Gressling house - Built 1903, two-story Carpenter Gothic frame residence with patterned slate roof, central gable, surrounded by ornate cast-iron fence.
2. Clara Mae Tobery house - Built 1900, two-story frame covered with asbestos siding, front and side gable, replaced porch; patterned slate roof.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

23. Buckeystown United Methodist Church - Built 1896, Queen Anne one-story coursed, quarried stone with large belfry tower; twentieth century cinder block addition to the rear.
24. Raymond Ford house - Late nineteenth century; two-story frame covered with asbestos siding, with center gable; decorative frame porch; patterned slate roof.
25. John Keller house - Late nineteenth century, two-story, central gable, frame nineteenth century vernacular with Carpenter Gothic and Queen Anne styling; patterned slate roof; three bay wide turret, garland frieze decoration.
26. Springdale - (Charles Simmons Farm) - Built 1853, two-story, log and frame farmhouse covered with asbestos; two-story open porch.
27. Emily Driscoll house - Circa 1900, two-story frame Carpenter Gothic residence, five bays wide; central gable; decorative one story open porch extends across the front.
28. C. Merhl Cromwell house - Circa 1900, two-story frame Carpenter Gothic, identical to Emily Driscoll house (#27).
29. Miss Susie's house - Circa 1900, very fine three-story frame with ornate Eastlake styling and decoration, patterned slate roof with cresting.
30. William Botelers house - Built 1908, two-story Carpenter Gothic frame residence with central gable, decorative vergeboard, arched panel door with three light transom and sidelights.
31. Edgar Nicodemus house - Built 1897, two-story nineteenth century vernacular Queen Anne styling; ell-shaped with two-story, three-bay turrets connected by a decorative one-story open porch.
32. Ed Keller house - Built 1895, two-story, frame Carpenter Gothic residence with central gable, standing seam tin roof; turned column frame porch.
33. Methodist Church parsonage - Built Circa 1895, two-story whitewashed common bond brick with keystone stretchers, center gable, dentiled cornice; decorative one-story frame porch.
34. Charles Huseman house - Built Circa 1895, large ell-shaped two-story, central gable, frame Carpenter Gothic residence; one-story open porch extends around entire west and north sides of building.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

35. John Baker house - Built 1896, exceptional two-story Queen Anne frame residence with large three-story, bell-domed turret.
36. Leonard Davis house - Two-story frame covered with aluminum siding, twentieth century.
37. William Suman house - Built Circa 1845, two-story ell-shaped frame over log covered with aluminum siding, slate roof, center gable, threelight transom over door.
38. Charles Keller house - Built 1899, large three-story Victorian with numerous pediments, fanlight transom, garland frieze.
39. Hattie Snyder house - Built Circa 1890, two-story frame, center gable, patterned slate roof, decorative frame porch with dentiled cornice and brackets.
40. George Hossellback house - Built Circa 1824, two-story, ell-shaped, random-coursed stone residence with very fine stonework; Palladian windows with stone arches in gable.
41. MiKinna's Store - Built 1890, two-story Queen Anne with patterned slate roof; originally a three-story structure, changed after fire.
42. Thomas Madden property - Twentieth century; a nonconforming twentieth century one-story cinder block auto repair shop.
43. Thomas Brickyards - Built Circa 1906; brick kilns and smoke stacks still located on the property.
44. Daniel Baker, Sr., house - Built Circa 1866, two story whitewashed common bond brick residence; five bays wide, with brick smokehouse and dairy; large two-story carriage house recently restored.
45. Kerwin Semon house - Built Circa 1895, two-story frame, central gable, Carpenter Gothic residence with Queen Anne turret; ornately decorated porch cornice.
46. Herman Gosnell house - Built Circa 1870, simple two-story frame residence with false brick asbestos shingle siding, patterned slate roof.
47. Donald Duley house - Built Circa 1870, two-story frame covered with asbestos shingles; two-story open porch to the rear; one-story decorative frame porch across the front.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

48. George Sharp house - Built Circa 1870, two-story frame, German siding with new two-story south addition, patterned slate roof.
49. St. John's Reformed Church - Built Circa 1884, one-story brick church, bracketed cornice, converted to residence in 1940s.
50. Neil Shipman house - Built Circa 1890, two-story frame covered with aluminum siding.
51. Lawrence Fry house - Twentieth century, two-story stuccoed residence; steeply sloping slate roof.
52. James Blumenauer house - Twentieth century, two-story, stuccoed.
53. Mount Hope - Built 1785, two-story Federal whitewashed brick built in three parts, laid in Flemish and common bond, brick belt-course.
54. R. S. Weedon house - Built Circa 1875, one-story German siding over log; large exterior brick chimney.
55. Thomas Burriss house - Built Circa 1875, two-story, German siding over log; five bays wide.
56. Donald Fritz house - Circa 1890, one story-frame covered with false brick asphalt shingling.
57. Buckeystown Methodist Church - Built Circa 1890, one-story frame with fishscale shingles, frame stick-style belfry.
58. Buckeystown Church parsonage - Built Circa 1890, two-story Gothic, three bays wide frame covered with aluminum siding with center gable, patterned slated roof; ornate frame porch with brackets.
59. Nina Brown house - Built Circa 1905, simple Gothic, two-story frame covered with asbestos shingles; front gable decorated with fishscale shingles; simple frame porch.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Mid-19th to c. 1910 Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Applicable Criteria: A,C

Buckeystown has made a significant contribution to the historical, industrial, and architectural development and fabric of Frederick County. The town primarily embodies the distinctive characteristics of a late nineteenth century community highlighted by many of Frederick County's finest examples of Carpenter Gothic and Colonial Revival styles with a few earlier stone and brick residences which symbolize the initial eighteenth century development of the area. Beginning in the late eighteenth century and spanning the nineteenth century, Buckeystown grew as a center of industrial activity in Frederick County with a tannery, mills, and the close proximity to the agricultural production of Carrollton Manor and developing primarily through the efforts of the Baker family into a center for brick manufacturing and canning activity. However the predominant character of the town is no longer industrial but quiet residential with little if any changes from the period of 1870-1910 when it grew to its present size by the construction of outstanding private residences, churches and worker housing for cannery and brickyard workers, domestics, executives of the Baker business and retired farmers.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Buckeystown contains a fine collection of late 19th and early 20th century buildings. Throughout its history the town has thrived both commercially and industrially, and the construction of residences followed the fortunes of these economic endeavors. Three substantial buildings remain from 18th century connection with Carrollton Manor. About fifteen buildings from the early to mid-19th century are simple, plain structures. About thirty, built during the 1870-1910 boom period, are Queen Anne or Carpenter Gothic stylish structures. Buckeystown has remained, in appearance, a late 19th plus turn of the century town. The main part of the town was originally part of a tract of 400 acres called Good Luck that was surveyed for Meredith Davis, a Quaker from Prince George's County in 1731.¹ In 1751 John Darnall purchased a portion of Good Luck from Mr. Davis that totaled 160 acres and was "on the west side of the Great Road" (Buckeystown Pike).² The town's west and south boundaries were Carrollton Manor, the estate of Charles Carroll, a Maryland signer of the Declaration of Independence. In later years, the south end of town came to include part of Lot 5 of the Manor.

Certain geographical assets and historical events led to the growth of the village. The main road which stretched from Pennsylvania to Florida which began as an Indian trail, brought commerce through the area.³ The springs, used by the Indians and early settlers, even today supply many of the homes on the north end of town with their total water needs. The establishment of Carrollton Manor in the mid-eighteenth century greatly influenced the development of Buckeystown. The manor hummed with industry: mills, operated by the water power of the Monocacy River, ground the grain which substituted for tobacco in Charles Carroll's agricultural plan for the estate.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

Kilns were established to burn the lime used to fertilize the fields. Taverns sprang up, stores were built, and harnessmakers, wheelwrights, coopers, shoemakers, tailors, and shingle makers worked at their trades.

The first noteworthy family, the Buckeys, did not arrive in the village until 1775. For the next 200 years, the town grew and prospered through the efforts of many industrious families. By 1795 John Buckey had built a stone tavern described in 1811 as "a large and commodious house with a kitchen and smokehouse attached to it with blacksmith and wheelwright shop".⁴ His brother, George, built a tannery across the road during the same period. East of town along the Monocacy River, Meredith Davis established a flour mill as early as 1766. West of town, the Monocacy Quaker Meeting house was located on five acres of land Meredith Davis conveyed to members of the Monocacy Meeting on April 27, 1739.⁵ At the intersection of Manor Woods Road and the Great Road (Route 85), three iron-rich stone buildings were erected around 1790, one a residence, another a general store and post office, and the other a residence and store. In 1880 two brick Queen Anne buildings were built by the Baker family, one as an office and the other a well-stocked store and post office. The Baker interests also began a cannery in the 1890s and gave the land for the use of the Thomas brickyard, whose kilns still stand. In the nineteenth century, the Bakers became the major entrepreneurs in town, beginning with Daniel Baker who purchased the tannery from George Buckley in 1832 and whose family interests eventually lead to the formation of the Buckingham Industrial School for Boys (1898) south of the town, and the Citizens National Bank in Frederick. William Baker and Charles Thomas made a small fortune in the 1890s by selling half-acre plots in town and building large frame residences. The majority of structures in the town today date from this period. A creamery was established around 1890 by the Nicodemus family, which moved to Frederick in 1929 much to the pleasure of the town residents who claimed the ice cream to be the best in the world!

Buckeystown, although now a residential community, was dominated by industrial activity for much of its early history. It now has a meat market, a carry-out food store, an antique shop, a pottery shop, gas station, and a furniture reupholstery business.

The earliest church in town was the Monocacy Quaker Meeting house, which stopped holding services in the 1760s. The next church was a large, stone Methodist Episcopal Church built in 1827 and torn down in 1905. The stone was used for the foundations of the brickyard company houses on Buckingham Lane. The present Methodist Protestant Church is the second on the site, and was rebuilt in 1896. A small brick Reformed Church, a residence since 1946, was built in 1883 on the north end of town. Through its long history, the town has had three different school sites. The first was located near the Quaker Meeting house property, at the Rocky Fountain Spring; the next along the road to the Davis Mill; and the last red brick school, built from pattern books and in use until the 1950s, in 1868; the later still stands.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

The most important years in the growth of Buckeystown were between 1870 and 1910, when the crossroads were a bustle of commercial activity, and the Queen Anne and Carpenter Gothic style Victorian homes were being built by the prosperous merchants of the town. A small black settlement, which included a church, (still active today) and school, was located on the east side of town and was occupied by servants of the wealthy families and cannery and brickyard workers. Today, there is evidence of the pride that the present owners have in their historic town by the well cared for homes and lawns throughout and by the local support for this nomination.

Dr. Grace L. Tracey, Notes from the Records of Old Monocacy (MS. Hampstead, Maryland, copyright 1958), page 218.

²Frederick County Land Records, Liber B.

³William J. Grove, History of Carrollton Manor, Folio 418, p. 22.

⁴Frederick Town Herald, February 16, 1811.

⁵Frederick County Land Records; Liber WR10, Folio 685.

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 Williams, T.J.C. History of Frederick County, Maryland (L.R. Titworth & Company, 1910), Baltimore Regional Publishing Company, 1967.
 Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory: Frederick County (F-1-30), Cheryl Widel, surveyor, 1979.

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Buckeystown Historic District
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Buckeystown Historic District consist of the boundary lines as recorded in the Frederick County Land Records for those properties in Buckeystown as illustrated on the enclosed map, labeled "boundary illustration", which is based upon Frederick County Tax Map number 95, except for the border in the northwest corner of the district which is formed by the southern edge of a lane projecting east from Maryland Route 85 and the 280' elevation line as indicated on the Buckeystown, Maryland, USGS map which marks a drop in the topography behind the historic resource in this section of the district.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Buckeystown Historic District includes most of the unincorporated cross-roads village known as Buckeystown where the majority of the buildings sit on small rectangular lots bordered by broad farm fields. The boundaries of the district consist primarily of property lines which in several places are visually delineated by change in landscape from lawn to field. The boundaries were drawn to include the concentration of historic resources and exclude non-contributing properties where possible such as the new commercial and residential areas along Manor Woods Road. The boundary in the northeast corner consists of a geographical feature, a drop in the terrain, which also is visually delineated.

The three farms adjoining the town on the northeast, northwest and southwest have been included in the boundaries of the historic district because of their historical connections with the town. The farms bridge the transition from a community environment to open farmland and are an integral part of the district for their historical connection with the town.

Mount Hope (#53), circa 1800, a fine Federal style two and one-half story gable roofed brick residence laid in Flemish bond with a molded brick water table and twin belt course is comparative in styling and detail to the Philip Sinstock house (#9) in town. It is surrounded by a small two story log tenant house covered with German siding, a frame wagon shed, nineteenth century bank barn and round board and batten chickenhouse of typical regional style with octagonal roof. Mount Hope was built circa 1785 by Meredith Davis who first obtained the land grant Good Luck on which the eastern half of the town was laid out on March 27, 1731. He established the Monocacy Mills located on Old Route 80 just east of the town and his son, Ignatius, was instrumental in the construction of the stone Methodist Episcopal Church in Buckeystown, built in 1827 and demolished in 1905.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #11

United States Department of the Interior
 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

~~1-1-29~~ F-1-29
 For HCERS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

10

Page

11

Buckeystown Historic District
 Buckeystown
 Frederick County, Maryland

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (Continued)

Located across the road is the Augustus Nicodemus house (#1). Built in 1874, it is a two story vernacular whitewashed brick house of typical regional style built before most of the houses in town with a small vertical plank bank barn. Augustus Nicodemus, one of the prominent businessmen of the town, was the founder of the Nicodemus Creamery and Ice Cream Plant which manufactured ice cream, milk, cream and ice. The plant which was located on the west side of Route 85 just north of Manor Woods Road was established in 1887 in Buckeystown and operated until 1921 when it was moved to Frederick. Nicodemus also served as general manager of the Buckeystown Packing and Canning Company once located north of Manor Woods Road.

Springdale (#26) is located at the edge of the historic district in the southwest corner of the town and on lot #5, one of the original Carrollton Manor farm lots. The farmhouse was built in the late eighteenth century as a tenant house for Carrollton Manor which spread over 19,000 acres in the south part of Frederick County. It was owned by Charles Carroll and his heirs until 1852 when it was purchased by Charles Simmons. Simmons was instrumental in the construction of the second Methodist Protestant Church in Buckeystown which was built on the site of the existing Methodist Protestant Church in 1867. He donated land for the church after a minister with Union sentiments split the community in the original Methodist Church during the Civil War. The house and land continues its eighteenth century use as a working farm.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #9

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 150 acres

Quadrangle name Buckeystown, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	8
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2	8	9	4	0	0
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4	3	5	5	6	3	0
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Zone Easting Northing
C

1	8
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2	9	0	6	7	0
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4	3	5	6	9	8	0
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E

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G

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B

1	8
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2	9	0	3	8	0
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4	3	5	7	1	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing
D

1	8
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2	9	0	4	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	3	5	5	4	6	0
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F

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

For boundary description, see Continuation Sheet #10

For boundary justification, see Continuation Sheet #10 and 11

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
ate	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cherilyn Widell and Nancy Bodmer

organization for Maryland Historical Trust

date 1980

street & number 21 State Circle

telephone 301-269-2438

city or town Annapolis

state Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

J. H. H. 2-24-82

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date

For HCERS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Buckeystown Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

East and West sides of Rte. 85 at the intersection of Manor Woods Road

CITY, TOWN

Buckeystown

— VICINITY OF

sixth Map 95A

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Frederick

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT
☐ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☒ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Numerous Owners

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Frederick County Court House

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

Court Street

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

STATE
Maryland**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Buckeystown, a small town of approximately one hundred stone, brick and frame buildings, is situated in a valley on either side of Rocky Fountain Run, a tributary of the Monocacy River which runs through the middle of the town, in the southern part of Frederick County, Maryland.

Buckeystown is surrounded on each side by a farm and is located at the edge of a primarily agricultural area in Frederick County. Most of the buildings in the town are located on the east and west sides of U.S. Route 85 and sit at the edge of the two lane highway. Manor Woods Road intersects Route 85 midway through the community which supports the commercial and industrial activity of the town; the remaining area is exclusively residential. Large residences, primarily frame vernacular Victorian gothic and Queen Anne style, rise from gently sloping hills to the north and south of the stream bed. The most active building period of the town was between 1880-1910 when it became a popular community for merchants who built the large frame Victorian residences which dominate the architecture of the town.

The entire community is lined by very large sheltering trees of several different varieties. Most of the buildings sit on half-acre lots with large backyards, many of which are planted with small vegetable gardens and have retained their outbuildings and carriage houses which are now in use as garages.

The oldest structures in the town are clustered around the main intersection of Manor Woods Road, which connected Michael's Mill (Davis Mills) located along the Monocacy River just east of town, with the estate of Charles Carroll of Carrollton Manor to the west.

John Buckey's tavern, for whom the town was named, is located west of the main highway overlooking the center part of town. A Federal style brick house with complimenting brick outbuildings, built by Philip Sinstock before 1803, is located north of Buckey's Tavern on the west side. Three very fine fine brown coursed stone buildings, which date to the late eighteenth or very early nineteenth century are located just south of Manor Woods Road.

Buckeystown, although now a residential community, was dominated by industrial activity for much of its early history. A tannery, cannery, creamery, icehouse, and blacksmith shop once prospered in town in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Remains of the Thomas brickyards, which was one of the major industries of the town and supplied brick to much of Frederick County, are still standing on the east side of Route 85, just north of the stream.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

ERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1870-1910

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Buckeystown is a very fine example of a small rural Western Maryland town retaining a variety of well kept stone, brick and frame houses. The main part of town originally was part of a tract of four hundred acres called GOOD LUCK that was surveyed for Meredith Davis, a Quaker from Prince Georges County, in 1731.¹ In 1751, John Darnall purchased from Mr. Davis, a portion of GOOD LUCK, that totaled one hundred sixty acres and was "on the west side of the Great Road" (Buckeystown Pike).² The town's west and south boundaries were Carrollton Manor, the estate of Charles Carroll, a Maryland signer of the Declaration of Independence. In later years, the south end of town came to include part of Lot 5 of the Manor.

Certain geographical assets and historical events led to the growth of the village. The main road which stretched from Pennsylvania to Florida and began as an Indian trail brought commerce through the area.³ The springs, used by the Indians and early settlers, even today supply many of the homes on the north end of town with their total water needs. The establishment of Carrollton Manor in the mid eighteenth century greatly influenced the development of Buckeystown. The manor hummed with industry; mills, operated by the water power of the Monocacy River and ground the grain which was substituted for tobacco in Charles Carroll's agricultural plan for the estate. Kilns were established to burn the lime used to fertilize its fields, and taverns sprang up, stores were built, and harnessmakers, wheelwrights, coopers, shoemakers, tailors and shingle makers worked at their trades.

However, the first noteworthy family, the Buckey's, did not arrive in the village until 1775. For the next two hundred years, the town grew and prospered through the efforts of many industrious families. By 1795 John Buckey had built a stone tavern that was described in 1811 as "a large and commodious house with a kitchen and smokehouse attached to it with blacksmith and wheelwright shop".⁴ His brother, George, built a tannery across the road during the same period. East of town along the Monocacy River, Meredith Davis established a flour mill as early as 1766. West of town, the Monocacy Quaker Meeting House was located on five acres of land that Meredith Davis conveyed to members of the Monocacy Meeting on April 27, 1739.⁵ At the crossroads of Manor Woods Road and the Great Road (Route 85), three iron rich stone buildings were erected around 1790, one a residence, another a general store and post office, and the other a residence and store.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Grove, William J., History of Carrollton Manor, Lime Kiln, Maryland, 1922.

Rice, Millard Milburn, New Facts and Old Families, The Monocacy Book Company, Redwood City, California, 1976.

Williams, T.J.C., History of Frederick County, Maryland, (L.R. Titsworth & Co. 1910), Regional Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1967.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cherilyn Widell, Sites Analyst/Nancy Bodmer

ORGANIZATION

Frederick County Office of Historic Preservation

STREET & NUMBER

12 E. Church St., Winchester Hall

CITY OR TOWN

Frederick

DATE

9/6/78

TELEPHONE

663-8300

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

SIGNIFICANCE

- 2 -

Buckeystown Historic District

In the 1880's two brick Queen Anne buildings were built by the Baker family, one as an office, and the other a well stocked store and post office. The Baker interests also began a cannery in the 1890's and gave the land for the Thomas brickyard, whose kilns still stand. In the nineteenth century, the Baker's became the major entrepreneurs in town, beginning with Daniel Baker who purchased the tannery from George Buckey in 1832, and whose family interests eventually lead to the formation of the Buckingham Industrial School for Boys (1898), south of the town, and the Citizens National Bank in Frederick. A small fortune was made by William Baker and Charles Thomas in the 1890's by selling half acre plots in town and building large frame residences which make up the town. A creamery was established around 1890 by the Nicodemus family, which moved to Frederick in 1929 much to the displeasure of the town residents who claimed the ice cream to be the best in the world!

Buckeystown, although now a residential community, was dominated by industrial activity for much of its early history. It now boasts of a meat market, a carry-out food store, an antique shop, a pottery shop, gas station and a furniture reupholstery business.

The earliest church in town was the Quaker Meeting House, which stopped holding services in the 1760's. The next church built was a large, stone, square Methodist Episcopal Church built in 1827 and torn down in 1905. The stone was used for the foundations of the brickyard company houses on Buckingham Lane. The present Methodist Protestant Church is the second on the site, and was rebuilt in 1896. A small brick Reformed Church, a residence since 1946, was built in 1883 on the north end of town. Through its long history, the town has had three different school sites. The first was located near the Quaker Meeting House Property, at the Rocky Fountain Spring; the next school was built along the road to the Davis Mill, and the last red brick school those built from pattern books and in use until the 1950's in 1868, still stands.

The most important years in the growth of Buckeystown, between 1870 and 1910 when the crossroads were a bustle of commercial activity, and the Queen Anne and Carpenter Gothic style Victorian homes were being built by the prosperous merchants of the town. A small black settlement which included a church, (which is still active today) and school was located in the east side of town and was occupied by servants of the wealthy families in town, cannery and brickyard workers. Today, there is evidence of the pride the present owners have in their historic town, by the well cared for homes and lawns throughout this lovely village.

¹Dr. Grace L. Tracey, Notes from the Records of Old Monocacy, (MSSS, Hampstead, Maryland, copyright 1958), page 218.

²Frederick County Land Records, Liber B

³William J. Grove, History of Carrollton Manor, Folio 418; p 22.

⁴Frederick Town Herald, February 16, 1811

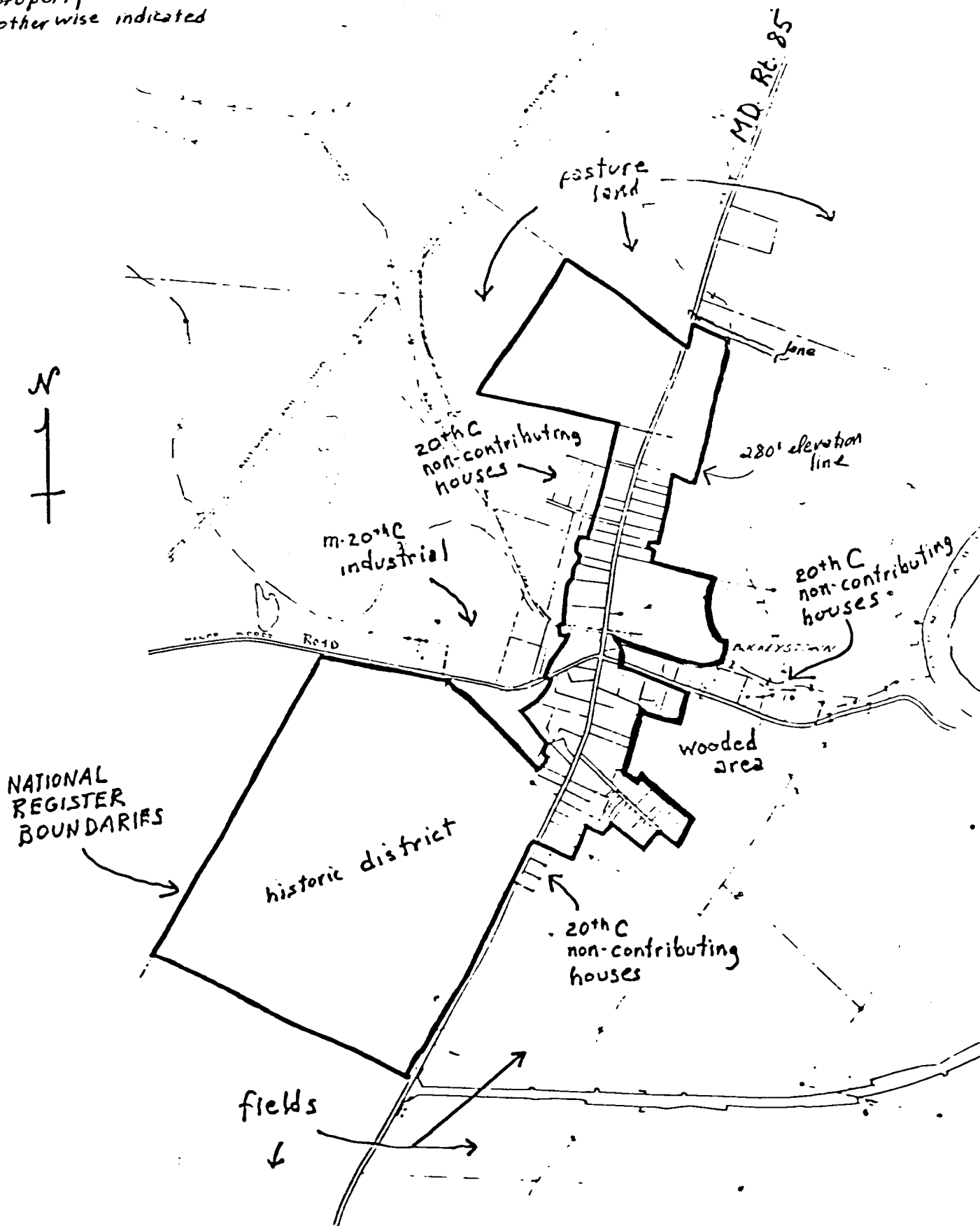
⁵Frederick County Land Records, Liber WR10; Folio 685

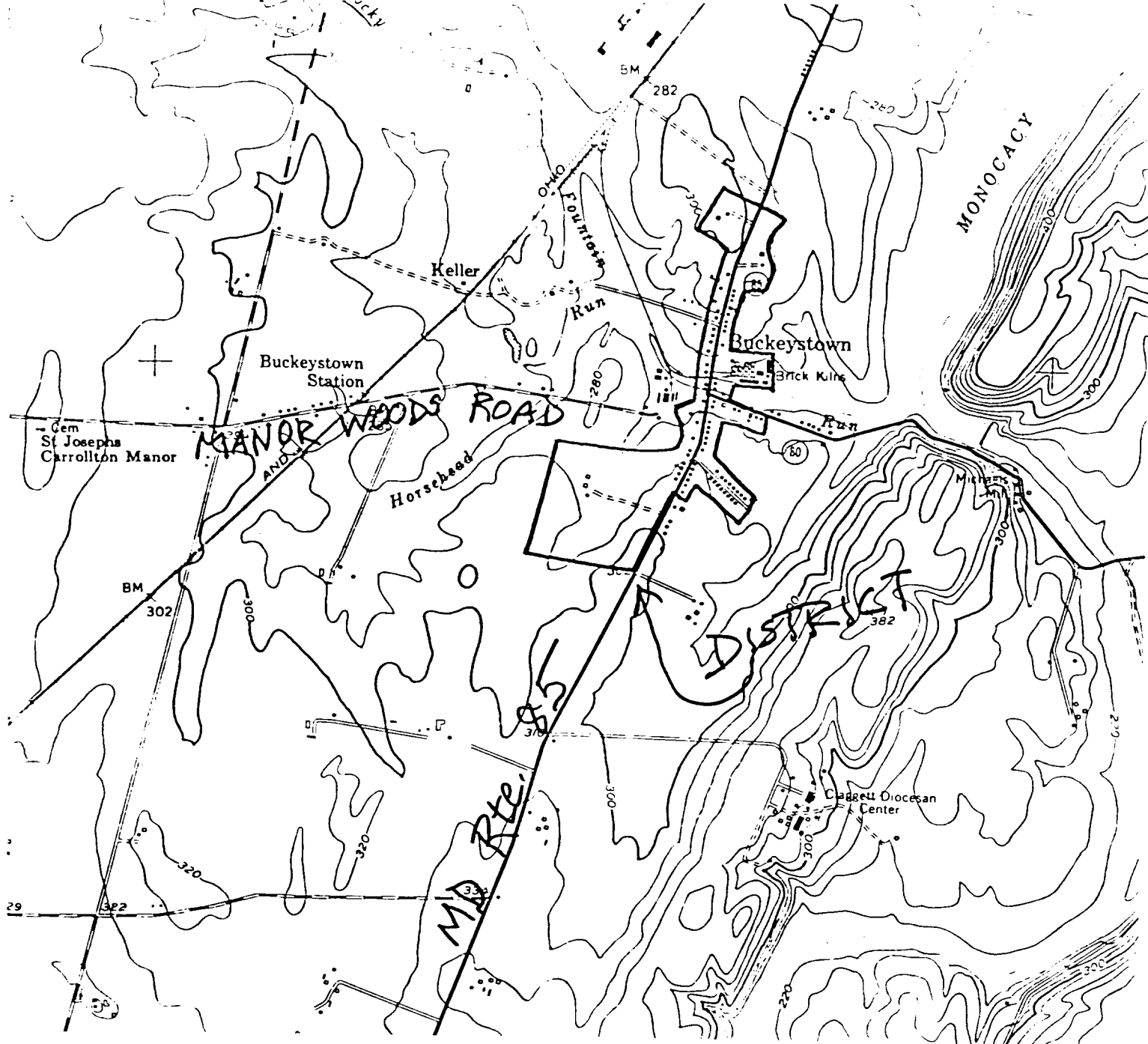
BUCKEY LAWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Frederick County, Maryland

boundary illustration 1981

note:

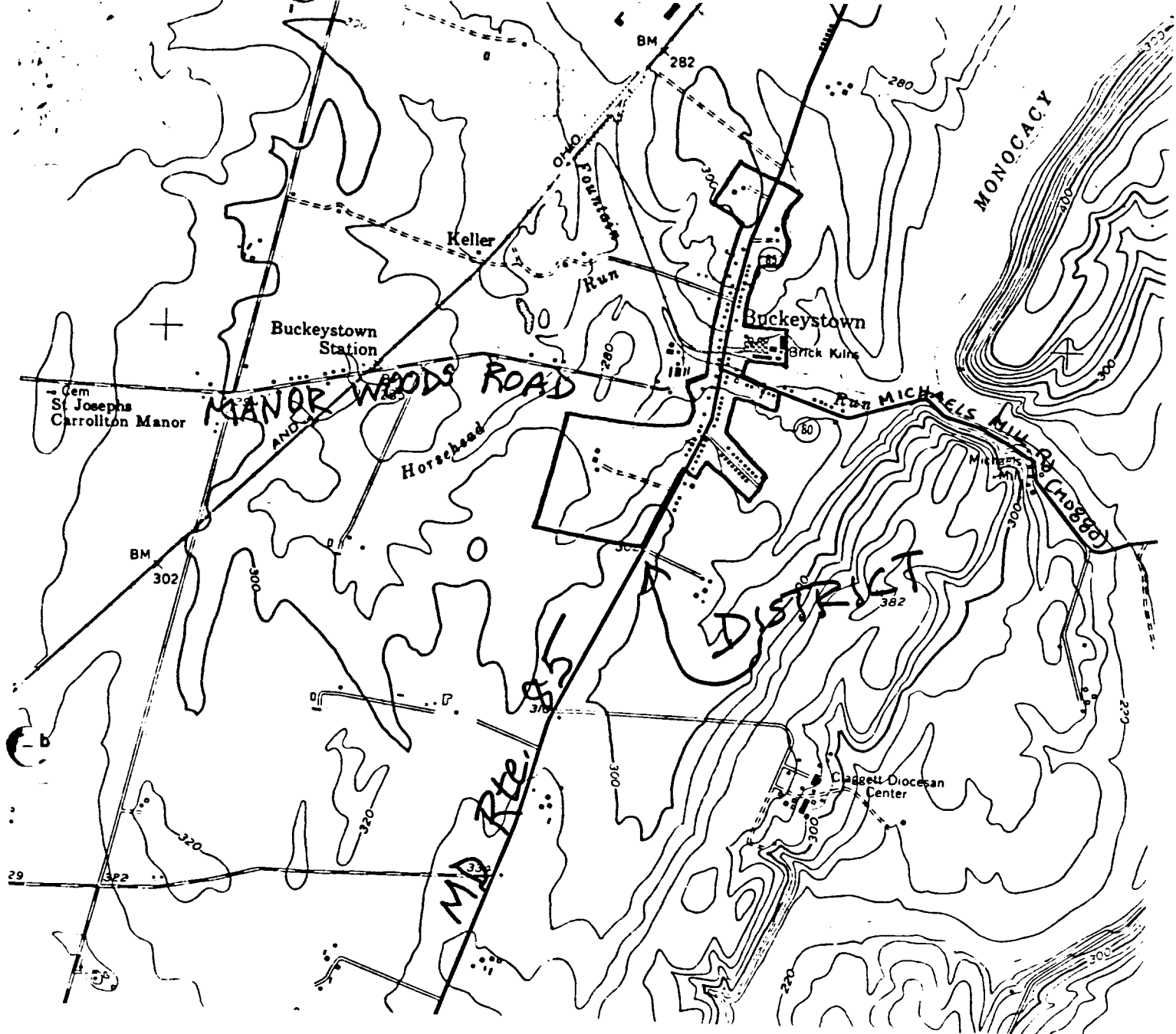
borders are formed by
property lines unless
otherwise indicated





Buckeystown Historic District
Frederick Co., Md.

Buckeystown Quad



Buckeystown Historic District
Frederick Co., Md.

Buckeystown Quad

F-1-29